

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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LUZ C. PIZARRO,	:	03 Civ. 8478 (SCR)
Plaintiff,	:	<u>MEMORANDUM</u>
v.	:	<u>DECISION AND ORDER</u>
MY SISTER'S PLACE,	:	
Defendant.	:	
	:	

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STEPHEN C. ROBINSON, District Judge:

The Plaintiff in this case claims employment discrimination pursuant to the ADA for actions taken by the Defendant. The Plaintiff properly filed charges with both the New York State Division of Human Rights and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Both entities denied her charges with the EEOC adopting the findings of the State Division of Human Rights. Although the Plaintiff received a right to sue letter from the EEOC informing her she must file a lawsuit within 90 days of receipt of the notice, the Plaintiff failed to do so. Her complaint, therefore, is found to be time-barred.

**I. Background**

Luz C. Pizarro (the “Plaintiff”) brings an action for employment discrimination pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12112-12117, as amended (the “ADA”). The Plaintiff resides in the Bronx, New York. The Plaintiff was employed by My Sister’s Place (the “Defendant”), located in White Plains, New York, as a counselor advocate. The Plaintiff alleges discriminatory conduct on the part of the Defendant including the Defendant such as the failure to accommodate her disability, unequal terms and conditions of her

employment, the pressure to do tasks which aggravated her health and caused work absences, and the termination of her employment.

The Plaintiff filed a charge with the New York State Division of Human Rights (the “NYSDHR”) on March 29, 2000. It was also filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (the “EEOC”). The State Division found that there was no probable cause to believe that the Defendant, at that time the Respondent, has engaged in or is engaging in the unlawful discriminatory practice complained of. The State Division, therefore, dismissed the complaint. In its investigation, the EEOC adopted the State Division’s findings and gave the Plaintiff a right to sue notice. The Plaintiff filed the instant suit on October 28, 2003. The Defendant answered the complaint and then filed a motion for summary judgment on the basis of the complaint being time-barred.

## **II. Standard of Review**

Because the parties and the Court refer to materials outside of the pleadings, the motion decided under the summary judgment standard of review. Summary judgment is appropriate if there is no genuine issue of material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986); *White v. ABCO Cent’t Corp.*, 221 F.3d 293, 300 (2d Cir. 2000); FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c). The moving party must show the absence of any issues of material fact. *Schwapp v. Town of Avon*, 118 F.3d 106, 110 (2d Cir. 1997).

### **III. Discussion**

The question is whether the Plaintiff's complaint is time-barred and, therefore, must be dismissed. Following the determination by the NYSDHR on her charge, the EEOC adopted the findings of the NYSDHR and dismissed the Plaintiff's complaint. The EEOC sent the Plaintiff a right to sue letter. The letter is signed by Spencer H. Lewis, District Director, of the EEOC and beside the signature is a "date mailed"—June 13, 2003. The letter informed the Plaintiff of the statutory requirement<sup>1</sup> that any "lawsuit must be filed **WITHIN 90 DAYS** of your receipt of this Notice; or your right to sue based on this charge will be lost." (Emphasis in original.) The Defendant claims that the Plaintiff filed her complaint in February of 2004. This is incorrect. The docket in this case shows that the Plaintiff filed her complaint on October 28, 2003.

That said, the Defendant is correct, however, that the Plaintiff filed her complaint after the 90-day period had passed. The letter was mailed on June 13, 2003, and presumably received by the Plaintiff on June 16, 2003. A presumption exists that a letter is received three days after its mailing. *See, e.g., Baldwin County Welcome Center v. Brown*, 466 U.S. 147, 148 n.1. (citing FED. R. CIV. P. 6(e) ("Whenever a party has the right or is required to do some act or take some proceedings within a prescribed period after the service of a notice or other paper upon the party and the notice or paper is served upon the party by mail, 3 days shall be added to the prescribed period.")). The presumption, however, is rebuttable. For example, if a claimant presents sworn testimony or other admissible evidence from which it could reasonably be inferred either that the notice was mailed later than its typewritten date or that it took longer than three days to reach her by mail, the initial presumption is not dispositive. *See, e.g., Smith v. Local Union 28 Sheet Metal Workers*, 877 F. Supp. 165, 172 (S.D.N.Y. 1995) (determining date of receipt on basis of testimonial evidence), *aff'd mem.*, 100 F.3d 943 (2d Cir. 1996). Here, the Plaintiff does not

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<sup>1</sup> See 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5 (f)(1).

claim that she did not receive the letter or that it took longer than 3 days to reach her nor does she state any other reason why her complaint was filed after the expiration of 90 days.

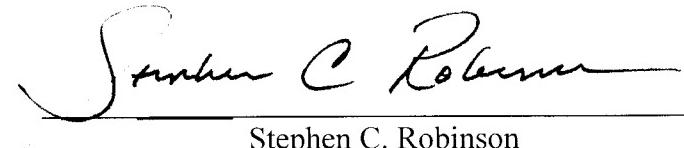
#### **IV. Conclusion**

Because the Plaintiff filed her lawsuit after the 90 days after the EEOC letter was sent and received, the complaint is dismissed as time-barred. The Defendant's motion for summary judgment is hereby granted. The Clerk of the Court is instructed to close this case.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

White Plains, New York

Dated: May 5, 2005

  
Stephen C. Robinson  
United States District Judge